

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines this size (Brevier) type:

	1 column	2 columns	3 columns	4 columns	5 columns
One insertion	\$1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	\$1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	\$1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	\$1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	\$1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
One month	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	6 7 8 9 10 11 12
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One year	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	7 8 9 10 11 12	8 9 10 11 12	9 10 11 12	10 11 12

COUNTY DIRECTORY.
Circuit Court.—Hon. R. Apperson, Jr., Judge
J. S. Dury, Comth. Attorney.
County Court.—Hon. M. Cassidy, Judge.
J. B. Garrett, Clerk.
J. D. Reid, County Attorney.
C. G. Egan, Deputy.
W. H. Tipton, Sheriff.
T. H. Probert, Jailor.
Police Court.—E. E. Garrett, Judge.
John Wood, Marshal.
Thos. Metcalfe, Pros. Att'y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. S. DURY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, Myrtle Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Jan. 9-13

HAZELRIGG & WYNN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office on Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.
Jan. 9-13

J. M. BENT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MOUNT STERLING, KY.

WILL practice in Montgomery, Bath, and the adjoining counties. REFERENCE—General Wm. L. Jackson, formerly Judge of the 19th Judicial Circuit of Va., and now resident Attorney, Louisville, Kentucky.
OFFICE—Up Stairs, entrance one door below Reese's Jewelry Store.
Jan. 9-13

B. A. SEEVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MT. STERLING, KY.
Will attend promptly to all Business confided to his care.
Office North Side Public Square.
Jan. 9-13

RICHARD REID, J. DAVIS REID,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MT. STERLING, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Special attention will be given to the collection of all Claims against the United States Government.
Jan. 9-13

W. H. HOLT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL practice in Montgomery, Bath, and the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
Jan. 9-13

T. TURNER, JNO. J. CORNELISON,
TURNER & CORNELISON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MOUNT STERLING, KY.
Will practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, and Clarke counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
Jan. 9-13

DR. DRAKE.
Office and rooms over Wyatt's Grocery, where he may always be found except when absent on professional business.
Special attention given to chronic sickness.
Jan. 9-13

DR. HANNAH'S GUERIN,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office opposite National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.
Where one of them may always be found day and night unless professionally absent.
Jan. 9-13

N. SHAFER,
DEALER IN
Imported and American Cigars,
SNUFFS & TOBACCO.
Market Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.
Jan. 23-31

JNO. STUART, BEN. TAYLOR, JAS. STUART,
STUART, TAYLOR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Grain and Country Produce Generally,
COAL, SALT, LUMBER, ETC.
Yard and Warehouse, near Freight Depot.
PARIS, KY.
Jan. 23-31

G. C. KNIFFIN,
DEALER IN—
Cooking Ranges, Stoves, Grates,
Iron and Marble Mantles,
Tin-Ware, Pumps, Wooden-Ware,
AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,
MAIN STREET, (Hilton's Block) PARIS, KY.
Jan. 23-31

NATIONAL HOTEL
Mount Sterling, Ky.
WM. S. THOMAS, - Proprietor.

I WOULD call the attention of the public to this house, which I have at considerable expense, fitted up in elegant style, and is now open for the reception of guests. The rooms comfortable, furnished with new and elegant furniture, with polite and attentive attendants. I will guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I feel fully sustained in the assertion, that it is one of the best appointed hotels in Eastern Kentucky.
Very respectfully,
W. S. THOMAS.
Jan. 9.

KENTUCKY HOTEL
Cor. Main & Mayville Sts.,
MT. STERLING, KY.
MRS. MARY CARTER, Proprietress.

THIS House has recently been thoroughly refurnished, and is now in complete order for the reception of guests.
The Proprietress, thankful for the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to her house, begs leave to re-assure all who may extend to her their patronage, that no efforts will be spared on the part of her or her assistants, to render them the utmost satisfaction. Her

TABLE
is at all times supplied with the best the market affords. The

SALOON
Is under the management of Mr. J. W. RUSSELL, and is supplied with the choicest foreign and Domestic Liquors, Fine Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
Jan. 9.

THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

NUMBER 9.

Select Poetry.

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

Her hands are cold, her face is white,
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light;
Fold the white vestures, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow,
But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes;
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say, that here a maiden lies
In peace beneath the skies.

For the morning choir will sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel voice of spring,
That thrills beneath the April sky,
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.
When turning round that dial track,
Eastward the lengthened shadows pass,
Her little mourners clad in black,
The cricket sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootless of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bid the buried dust they seize
In leaves and blossoms to the skies;
So may the soul that warmed it rise.

If any, born of kindlier blood,
Should ask what maiden lies below,
Say only this: "A tender bud,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies whithered where the violets blow."

THE GREATNESS OF LOVE.

Go, count the sands that form the earth,
Go, count the drops that make the sea;
Go, count the stars of heavenly birth,
And tell me what their numbers be;
Then thou shalt know love's mystery.
No measurement hath yet been found,
No lines or numbers that can keep
The sun of its eternal round,
The plummet of its endless deep,
Or heights, to which its glories sweep.
Yes, measure Love, when thou canst tell
The land where serpents never tread,
The heights of heaven, the depths of hell,
And laid their finite measuring rod,
On the infinitude of God.

Miscellaneous.

[For the Kentucky Sentinel.]

Love Letter.

For the benefit of young men who are in love, and whose cases are undecided in the chancery of Cupid, we recommend the following letter. It breathes of devotion that is hard to be resisted. There is a note of irrepressible joy in it like the strain of the Peri when the crystal bars of Eden moved to admit her into Paradise. At the same time, there is in it also a wail of melancholy like the howl of a lonesome hound moaning for his lost beef-hone. We hope the heart of the radiant maiden to whom it was addressed may dissolve like butter in a hot skillet, before the warm fire of its affection.
MY DEAR JERUSHA:

Everytime I think of you my heart flops up and down like a chumdasher. Sensations of unutterable joy caper over it like young goats over a stable-roof, and thrill through it like Spanish needles through a pair of tow-line trousers. As a gossamer swimmer with delight in a mud-puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. Visions of ecstatic rapture, shiner than the hair on a blacking-brush and brighter than the hues on a humming-bird's pinions, visit me in my slumbers; and borne on their invisible wings, your image stands before me and I reach out to grasp it like an old pointer snapping at a blue bottle fly. When I first beheld your angelic perfections, I was bewildered, and my brain whirled around like a tumble-bone under a glass tumbler. My eyes stood open like a cellar-door in country towns, and I lifted up my ears to catch the silvery accents of your voice. My tongue refused to wag, and in silent admiration I drank in the sweet infection of love, as a thirsty man swalloweth a tumbler of hot-whisky punch. Since the light of your face fell upon my life, I sometimes feel as if I could lift myself by my boot-straps to the top of a church-steeple. Day and night you are my thought. When Aurora blushes like a bride rises from her saffron couch, when the jay-bird pipes his tuneful lay in the apple-tree by the spring-house; when the chancelier's shrill clarion heralds the coming morn; when the awakened pig arises from his bed and grunts and goes for his morning refreshments; when the drowsy beetle wheels his droning flight at sultry noon-tide, and when the loving cows come home at milking time, I think of thee; and like a piece of gum elastic my heart seems to stretch clean across my bosom. Your hair is like the mane of a sorrel horse, powdered with gold; and the brass pin skewered through your waterfall filled me with unbounded awe. Your forehead is smoother than the elbow of an old coat, and whiter than seventeen hundred linen. Your eyes are glorious to behold. In their liquid depths, I saw legions of little Cupids battling and fighting like a cohort of ants in an old army cracker. When their fire hit me full on my manly breast, it permeated my entire anatomy like a load of bird-shot would go thro'

a rotten apple. Your nose is from a chunk of Parian marble, and your mouth puckered with sweetness. Nectar lingers on your lips like honey on a bear's paws, and myriads of unfiled gold-kisses and there ready to fly out and light somewhere like young blue-birds out of the parent nest. Your laugh rings on my ears like the wind-harp's strains or the bleat of a stray lamb on the bleak hill-side. The dimples in your cheeks are like bowers in beds of roses or hollows in cakes of home-made sugar.

I am dying to fly to your presence and pour out the burning eloquence of my love as thrifty housewives pour out the hot coffee. Away from you I am melancholy as a sick rat. Sometimes I can hear the June lings of despondency buzzing in my ears, and feel the cold lizards of despair crawling down my back. Uncouth fears like a thousand minnows nibble at my spirits, and my soul is pierced through with doubts as an old cheese is bored by skippers.

My love for you is stronger than the smell of old butter, or the kick of a mule; purer than the breath of a young crow, and more unslush than a kitten's first caterwaul. As the song-bird hungers for the light of day, the cautious mouse for the fresh bacon in the trap; as a lean pup hankers after new milk, so I long for thee.

You are fairer than a speckled pullet; sweeter than a Yankee dough-nut fried in sorghum molasses; brighter than the top-knot plume in the head of a muscovy duck. You are candy-kisses, raisins, pound-cake, and sweetened toddy all together.

If these few remarks will enable you to see the inside of my soul, and me to win your affections, I shall be as happy as a wood pecker in a cherry tree or a stage horse in a green pasture; if you cannot reciprocate my thrilling passion, I will pine away like a poisoned bed-bug and fall away from the flourishing vine of life, an untimely branch, and in the coming years, when the shadows grow long from the hills and the philosophic frog sings his cheerful evening hymn, you happy in another's love, can come and drop a tear and toss a clod upon the last resting place of JULIUS ERASMUNDUS MULLIGAN.

A Story for Leap Year.

Messrs. Editors: Reading the article in Thursday's Chronicle, headed "Shall Women propose?" in which Mrs. Oakes Smith relates a story of a woman proposing to the wrong man, reminds me of an occurrence that happened here some twenty years since. A distinguished professor and divine from this neighborhood was on a visit to some friends east of the mountains, and was introduced to a very respectable family who had two accomplished daughters—one of them very handsome, the other rather plain. After spending some weeks in the neighborhood, and having frequent opportunities of meeting the ladies, he became quite enamored with the younger and prettier of the sisters. He, however, returned home without showing any preference. He was a man of very sedate and studious habits, and soon became absorbed in his books, and for a time he seemed to forget his new acquaintances. But the image of one of them seemed to be continually before his mind. After having maturely considered the matter, and having, I have no doubt, sought guidance from on high, he concluded to commence a correspondence with the object of his affection. Unfortunately, or fortunately, as he afterwards stated, he addressed the wrong lady. He had got their names transposed. The correspondence finally led to engagement. The day was fixed for the wedding, and the grave and reverend D. D. entered his appearance at the proper time. But what was his consternation to find that he was going to marry a lady he had not courted. But being a sensible and an honorable man he said nothing about it, believing the hand of Providence was in the matter, and was actually married to the sister of the girl he thought he had won. Time wore on—she proved to be a most amiable, intelligent, and affectionate wife. He never told the story till after the younger sister was happily married. He never had reason to repent the mistake, and he to this day is firm in the belief that God so ordered it for his happiness. "All's well that ends well."
—Pittsburg Chronicle.

AN Irishman driven to desperation by the stringency of the money market and the high price of provisions, procured a pistol and took to the road. Meeting a traveler, he stopped him with "Your money or your life." Seeing Pat was "green," he said, "I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll give you all my money for that pistol." "Agreed," Pat received the money and handed over the pistol. "Now," said the traveler, "hand back that money, or I'll blow your brains out." "Blaze away, my hearty," said Pat; "never a drop of powder there's in it."

THE STORY OF JOSEPH.

As Told by "Mark Twain," in his Letters from the Holy Land.

Joseph had eleven brethren and a father, making twelve in all. He is dead now. Joseph was the youngest but one, and the best beloved. So well beloved was he that his father gave him a coat of many colors. They went a good deal on coats of many colors in those days. Joseph was only a thoughtless lad of seventeen, and that coat cost him a sym. athies. He used to swell around and put on many fills among his brethren; inasmuch that they reasoned among themselves, and said: As Jacob, our father, liveth, there is too much style about this upstart. For, behold, even before these days were they down upon him.

Not satisfied with having a coat of many colors, Joseph proceeded to further atrocities and began to dream dreams. And he had a fashion of interpreting them in a way that was very comforting to himself—in a way that seemed to foreshadow that he would one day be exalted high above his father Jacob and his other brethren.—These things made the wrath of the eleven to increase by many fold, and in a greater degree than ever were they down upon him.

In the fullness of time Jacob sent his sons away up in the north country to pasture their flocks, and by and by the mails got irregular and he wondered if anything was the matter, because of his not hearing from them. So he sent Joseph to look into the matter, and, just like a boy, he started off through the vilest, rockiest, dustiest country in Asia, tricked out in his trotting harness—gotten up regardless of expense—arrayed in the pride of his heart, his beautiful claw hammer coat of many colors.

When the other boys saw him coming they said: "Lo, here is the dreamer—let us kill him." But Reuben pleaded with tender eloquence for his innocent brother, and said: "O, pity him!" Wherefore they pitied him. And the self-same pit that they pitied him in is here in this place, even to this day. And here it will remain until the next detachment of image-breakers and tomb desecrators arrives from the Qaker City excursion, and they will infallibly dig it up and carry it away with them. For behold in them is no reverence for the solemn monument of the past, and whatsoever they go they destroy and spare not. Then the brethren sold Joseph to some Ishmaelites, at the ruling rates, ten per cent. off for cash, and dabbled his coat in the blood of a kid and sent it to their father, who rent his garments and believed that his boy, the jewel of his heart and the joy of his old age, was gone from him to return no more forever.

The Ishmaelites took Joseph into Egypt and sold him to Potiphar, an officer of the King's household, and lost money on him, which served them right. Joseph became foreman of Potiphar's affairs, and prospered greatly. He had the run of the whole establishment, and was trusted to the utmost. He got into trouble with Potiphar's wife at last, and both gave in their versions of the affair, but the lady's was plausible and Joseph's was most outrageously shaky. So they threw him into prison and he staid there two years. He got to eating too much, and consequently he got to dreaming. The same was the case with the other prisoners. They all wanted their dreams interpreted. This was Joseph's strong suit. The interpretations proved correct. This came to Pharaoh's ears, after a while, and most luckily, just at the time when he had had a couple of curious dreams himself, and had run so short of dreaming material that he dreamt them over again, which astonished him. Joseph enlightened him. He said, "Sire, your dreams signify that there are going to be seven years of extraordinary plenty in Egypt, and they will be followed by a howling famine that will distress the whole world for full seven years. Then he closed one eye and looked exceedingly shrewd out of the other, after the manner of a man who knoweth that which he is about, and said, "Behold, thou and thy servant can gather together divers and sundry shekels out of this thing, let us bear the market and buy against the season of famine." And Pharaoh said, "I perceive that thou art none of them that know not to come in when it doth rain; behold, it shall be even as thou sayest."

Wherefore he made Joseph ruler over all the land of Egypt, and gave unto him chariots and horses, and servants to wait upon him; and clothed him in sumptuous garments, whereunto the coat of many colors was so much as a circumstance. Then did Joseph show what manner of man he was. He heard the market and bought all the corn that was to be raised in Egypt for seven years to come, and stored it away. And when the first year of the famine was approaching he bought again

at six months, buyer's option, and surprised the boys very greatly, for when he called his stocks they could not deliver. In that day many a man sold short and Joseph had them on the hip, and their names were posted, and they forfeited their seats in the Board. And during all those years of famine, ships came from far countries that were in distress, and lo, the corn that Joseph bought at forty cents he sold it unto them at seven dollars and a half. Before a time and a half or two times had passed over their heads, Joseph and Pharaoh owned about two-thirds of Egypt; and it is estimated that if Pharaoh could have dreamed one more dream and got Joseph to interpret it, they would have shortly owned the balance of it.

By and by Jacob sent two of his sons down to Egypt to buy corn. Joseph knew them, but never let on. He called them spies, and bludgeoned them until they had about got even with them for selling him out, and then he sold them corn, hid their money in their sacks, and sent them home. But he held on to Simeon and bound him. He appeared to have a special grudge against Simeon. He said he would hold on to Simeon and crowd him all he could until they brought down Benjamin, the one they had left at home. So he made it lively for Simeon.

Jacob was sore distressed when he heard the news, but as the boys had only brought one sack of corn apiece after traveling all the way to Egypt; they necessarily ran out shortly and were morally obliged to go again. Jacob nerved his heart and parted with his young boy.

The brethren saw Joseph again, and again he knew them, and said no word. They got their corn and went away, but once more they got into trouble. Young Benjamin, with the artless simplicity of youth, tipped a silver cup, and the servant of Joseph found it in his sack. Then there was a weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. They had to go back, though, to the palace, and then came the climax of Joseph's stirring drama! While the sorrowing strangers stood with bowed heads before the mighty Lord of Egypt, he fell upon Benjamin's neck and cried: "Hail, she strawberry upon your left arm! it is I, it is my long lost brother!" [Slow music.]

Forgiven, and the past forgotten, the brethren of Joseph rejoiced with a joy they had never known before. A feast was spread, and surrounded by the grandeur of princely Egypt, they partook of the square meal that had passed their lips since the day that the famine came upon the land. Let us draw the curtain over this sacred family blow-out. It was splendid, and cordial, and never cost the brethren a cent.

One day old Jacob lifted up his eyes and saw a caravan winding its long line over the hills—a caravan like unto the caravans that bear princes and their goods. And when it was come nigh, behold his sons were with it, and they said, "These are for thee; for lo, Joseph thy son liveth, and is lord over all the land of Egypt!" The joy of Jacob, and the words that he spoke, are they not written in the chronicles of the book that is called Genesis? So Joseph went down into the land of Egypt, and tripped and fell upon Joseph's neck, but Joseph caught him all right, and said, "Go, now, Governor," and from that hour the happiness of Jacob was complete.—"Through Joseph, he and his sons were honored in the land all their days; and they prospered mightily, and never knew sorrow any more."

So ends the story of Joseph—the most touching and beautiful, and also the most dramatic, in the Old Testament. Of all the patriarchs, Joseph was the noblest. In his perfect character one can find no flaw. From his boyhood onward to the day of his death, he was both great and good. At one time or another of their lives, the other patriarchs did things that were not entirely creditable, but Joseph's record was clear from the beginning even unto the end. I will go down into this gloomy pit his brethren cast him into thirty-five hundred years ago, and drink to his honored memory a cup of its waters mingled with certain drops of the curious cordial I have brought hither from the strange lands that are beyond the sea.

MARK TWAIN.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—"If a man faint away," says Hall's Journal of Health, "instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up, lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loose the clothing, push the crown away so as to allow the air to reach him and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting fit is a baby act. The philosophy of the fainting fit is that the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain. If the person is erect that blood has to be thrown up hill; but if lying down it has to be projected horizontally, which requires less power, as is apparent."

Speech of Hon. James Brooks, of New York.

The following is a copy of the speech of Hon. James Brooks, of New York, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 22nd of February, on the subject of impeachment:

Mr. Brooks then took the floor, and, after referring to his want of time to prepare a minority report, said he was utterly inadequate to discharge the duty which had devolved on him on this august day, the anniversary of the Father of his Country, or to express himself with that deep solemnity which he felt in rising to resist this unholy and unconstitutional proceeding. He knew not why the ghost of impeachment had appeared in a new form. It had been laid aside hitherto in the House, but a minority of members on the other side, forcing its influence and power on the majority, had at last succeeded in compelling its party to attempt the impeachment of the President. We have been, he said, long in the midst of a revolution. Long has the country been agitated in the throes of revolution, but we are now approaching the last and final stage of that revolution. There is nothing new in what we are doing; we but repeat the history of the past; we are traversing over and over again the days of Cromwell and Charles I. and Charles II., and we are traversing over and over again all the scenes of the French Revolution. We have been told, though not here and now, that the President should be impeached, because he was in the way of restoring certain States, or rather an obstacle to the party which would be, but is not directly, in power. Sir, we are all obstructive to that party, my associates and myself; we all have been and intend to be obstacles in the way of its high-handed proceedings, and if the President be removed as an obstacle by the party in power, it is equally within their power, by the exercise of a tyrannical majority, to remove every obstacle and have sole control of the government. But I bid them beware! In no spirit of defiance, but from a devout love to my country, I solemnly bid them beware! to proceed no further in their revolutionary steps. Speaking in behalf of those who have sworn to support the Constitution; in behalf of my associates here, in behalf of those thundering majorities whose voices are roaring outside of this Capitol, and who are waiting for a constitutional opportunity to enter, I bid you beware; your impeachment will avail you nothing. The President is to be tried before the Senate, with all the forms of law, and before you can achieve the final result, he will be removed from your authority by the constitutional termination of his office. If you proceed further, and depose the President by violence; if you suspend him; if you throw him out of office, except by legal process of impeachment, I tell you, in behalf of thousands and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands and millions of the people, we will never, never, so help me God, never submit! Sir, we have the physical power of the country with us. The labor, the industry, the bone and muscle of the country are ours. The heroes of the country are ours. Four-fifths of the army is composed of the Democracy of the country, and, if you proceed to introduce politics into the army, the Democratic soldier will follow Democratic instinct, and will stand by the Constitution and the laws. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, bid you beware of unconstitutional, of illegal or extraordinary proceedings. Proceed in your forms of impeachment, through all the manipulations, and sinuosities, and tergiversations of the law, and we shall cheerfully submit, because it is our duty to do so as constitutional, obedient men; but step an inch further over the bounds of the Constitution, and proceed, as is frequently proposed, in a violent and revolutionary manner, and you precipitate violence and revolution.

Mr. Brooks went on to argue that the matter on which the impeachment of the President was proposed was a legal question, and that the President has as much right to judge of the constitutionality of the tenure of office as the House or Senate had. If he were advising the way of the House to its overthrow he would hurry on this matter. Andrew Johnson had little or no power as a President of the United States. He was without authority or influence or patronage. Congress had so manacled him as almost to overthrow the executive power, and if they did not succeed in releasing him to the Presidency they at least immortalized his name on the pages of history as the most glorious defender of liberty that ever lived under any constitutional government whatever.

Woman was made of a rib out of the side of Adam, not made out of his head to top him—not made out of his feet to be trampled upon by him, but under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be loved.

A young lady near Columbus, Mississippi, met her death very suddenly a few nights since, from eating snow. She complained of a headache when she retired, and was found cold and stiff in her bed about midnight.

A Vermont Yankee called at a hardware store, and, after being shown a large assortment of scissors, turned to the clerk, remarking: "My wife's putty sick, and it's about an even thing if she gets any better; guess I'll wait and see if she gets well, for I buy any scissors."

A young lady near Columbus, Mississippi, met her death very suddenly a few nights since, from eating snow. She complained of a headache when she retired, and was found cold and stiff in her bed about midnight.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each insertion after the first. Special notices 15 cents a line for the first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices ten cents per line. The privileges extended to annual advertisers will be strictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted for, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates.

Female Beauty—Curious Customs in Other Countries.

The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eyes black, and their lips blue. In Persia they paint a black streak around their eyes; and ornament their faces with various figure. The Japanese women gild their teeth, and those of the Indians paint them red. The pearl of the tooth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzurat. The Hottentot women paint their entire body, in compartments of red and black. In Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow, and they frequently tattoo their bodies by saturating threads in soot, inserting them beneath the skin, and then drawing them through. Hindoo females, when they wish to appear particularly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture of saffron, turmeric and grease. In nearly all the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the women, as well as the men, tattoo a great variety of figures on the face, the lips, the tongue, and the whole body. In New Holland they cut themselves with shells, and keeping the wounds open a long time, form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. And another singular mutilation is made among them by taking off in infancy the little finger of the left hand at the second joint.

In ancient Persia an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown; but the Sumatran mother carefully flattens the nose of her daughter. Among some of the savage tribes in Oregon, and also in Sumatra and Aracan, continual pressure is applied to the skull to flatten it, and thus give it a new beauty. The modern Persians have a strange aversion to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China small round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows, that they may be thin and long. But the great beauty of the Chinese lady is in her feet, which in childhood are so compressed by bandages as effectually to prevent any further increase in size. The four smaller toes are bent under foot, to the sole of which they firmly adhere; and the poor girl not only endures much pain, but becomes a cripple for life. Another mark of beauty consists in finger nails so long that casings of bamboo are necessary to preserve them from injury. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea the nose is perforated, and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. In the north-west coast of America an incision, more than two inches in length, is made in the lower lip, and filled with a wooden plug. In Guinea the lips are pierced with thorns, the heads being inside the mouth and the points resting on the chin.

Selections for a Newspaper.

Most people think the selections of suitable matter for a newspaper, the easiest part of the business. How great an error. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers weekly, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall be selected, is no very easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should have less complaints. Not infrequently is it the case that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting and can find absolutely nothing.

Every paper is drier than a contribution box, and yet something must be had—his paper must be out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care to what he selects, the writing he has to do is the easiest part of his labor. Every subscriber thinks the paper printed for his own benefit, and if there's nothing that suits him, it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. As many subscribers as an editor has, so many tastes he has to consult. One wants something very smart, and then something sound.

One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative and the editor is a dull fool. And so between all the poor fellow gets the d—l. They never reflect that what does not please them will please the next man; but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing, and will stop it right off.

PRUDENCE.—A Vermont Yankee called at a hardware store, and, after being shown a large assortment of scissors, turned to the clerk, remarking: "My wife's putty sick, and it's about an even thing if she gets any better; guess I'll wait and see if she gets well, for I buy any scissors."

A young lady near Columbus, Mississippi, met her death very suddenly a few nights since, from eating snow. She complained of a headache when she retired, and was found cold and stiff in her bed about midnight.

We regret to see any symptoms of discord in the Democratic party. We are grieved to observe bitter articles in some of our exchanges, doubting the allegiance of the Conservative element to the Democratic faith, and insinuating that some Conservatives have abandoned their organization and sided themselves with the Democracy for selfish and unprincipled motives. Such charges are calculated to breed strife and foment useless division. For ourselves, we accepted the disbanding of the Third Party and its absorption in the Democratic ranks as final. It contained many good and true men and we rejoiced at the accession. Its organ, the Louisville Democrat, boldly arrayed itself on the side of the dominant Democratic party, and by its vigorous attacks on Radicalism, its advocacy of the true articles of the Democratic creed, and its intrepid conduct in the cause of right and justice has recommended itself to every Democratic heart in the State, and stands to-day in the foremost rank of influential and controlling newspapers. Its tone is mild, its temper conciliatory. The leaders and heads of this party have acted with similar nobility, and in many sections wield a visible influence for good. The rank and file also are true, active, and laboring for the advancement of the cause they espouse. So far as we have been able to judge, the union of the various elements of Democracy in Kentucky was made in perfect good faith. We have seen no evidences of greed for office that was predicted by some opponents of the union. We observe a disposition to abide by the action of Democratic conventions, to claim no distinction for any opinions held in the past, and to rely for promotion solely on personal merit. So long as these men behave with the fairness and magnanimity that has already marked their conduct, we have no word of abuse to bestow on them, and do not undertake to conjecture their motives. We judge them by their deeds. They are equally patriotic and deserving of favor and honor as any members of the Democratic organization while they obey its rule and submit to its decisions. If they vote and work with us, and come into primary meetings and State Conventions as they seem resolved to do, we acknowledge their zeal and energy, and are willing to give them our hearty support. We have no past records to bandy before their eyes; no proscriptions and angry homilies to read to them, and no decree to promulgate excluding them from any office or post of honor they may aspire to. We give them our hand, and cordially bid them welcome.

We trust that all lines that once separated the Democratic party in Kentucky, may soon be obliterated, and all former differences of opinion forgotten. We hope that the consolidation that has been effected may never be disturbed, and that the utmost good feeling may prevail. Our enemy is too numerous and powerful for us to hazard any dissension. We should draw together in the bonds of unity, and stand like the Macedonian phalanx in front of the foe with spears advanced and shields locked.

A New Way to Raise the Wind.

The Radicals who contested the seats of Trimble, Knott, Brown and Grover, in Congress, have made out an account of \$2,500 each for expenses and trouble in their efforts to get into Congress, and have modestly asked payment for the same. Congress, that seldom does a good thing, have refused to foot the bills. It was too glaring an outrage upon the pocket of the nation for even the Rump to commit. How easy "to make a raise" this way in Democratic Kentucky, if there were any show for payment. Obscure Radicals would make a livelihood by running for Congress. They could receive a few hundred votes, contest, make out their claim for services to the country and ask the country to pay the account. \$2,500 for hanging around Congress for a few months! \$2,500 for one Smith for being so unlucky as to be beaten six or seven thousand votes by John Young Brown! \$2,500 for Symmes for receiving a few scattering votes in the First District and for the honor of the Radical cause. The expenses of the farce in the Kentucky election cases have already been enormous without rewarding empty-pocketed mediocrity with pay for its valuable time.

The motion to dismiss the case of McCord in the Supreme Court of the United States has been overruled, and the case stands for hearing on its merits on the first Monday in March next, unless Congress decrees that the Court shall pass on no question involving the reconstruction acts. The decree is in process of promulgation. The Court having decided that it has jurisdiction in this case by appeal from the Circuit Court. Why don't Congress immediately hasten to abolish the Court? It has committed a grievous indecorum. Let a committee be appointed to investigate its loyalty.

Gen. Longstreet.

No man held a higher place in the confidence and affection of the Southern soldiery than Gen. Longstreet. His ability as a leader, his knowledge of his profession, his unflinching courage and his devotion to the cause in which he had engaged, endeared him to the brave veterans who marched under him. Whenever he was in their midst, there was an assurance of victory. In defeat, his stubborn and unyielding pluck, often saved the army from rout and disaster. The people of the Confederacy also adored him as one of their firmest props and relied on his valor and wisdom. In their hearts he held a place second only to Gen. Lee. The end of the war found him a popular idol and covered with scars in the cause he had so gallantly fought for.

The Southern heart and the friends of the unfortunate South, therefore, were pained to learn that Gen. Longstreet favored the acceptance of the infamous measures of Congressional reconstruction by the States lately in rebellion. They had hoped that he would lend the might of his name and the power of his influence to relieving his people from the thrall that threatens them; that he would be found side by side with Hill and others cheering the despairing and assisting by his voice in the assemblies, to avert the calamitous tyranny that is being fastened upon them; that he who had struggled so well with the sword would contend with the pen and enlighten the people as to their best interests. But instead of counseling resistance to arbitrary power by all the means afforded by the law, he has advised his countrymen to close in with the overtures of Congressional grace and "be hewers of wood and drawers of water" forever to Radical domination. At a late reception of Gen. Grant's, he is said to have reiterated with some emphasis, his opinion that the South should accept the governments provided by the reconstruction acts and take them, because they were the best terms that would be offered them. We repeat that we are grieved that the knightly hand that wielded a stainless blade, should have published such advice; and that the voice that so often rung out clear and loud on the field of conflict, cheering his trusty followers to the onset, should now be heard whispering views that lead to the oppression of the States that loved him so well and reposed so much faith in him. Gen. Longstreet is no doubt honest in his sentiments. We think him wrong; and viewing the effect of Congressional legislation upon the South, from our standpoint, we feel disheartened when we find such a man coinciding in opinion with the worst enemies of his section.

Caught in Their Own Trap.

One Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, is knocking for admission into the Federal Congress. Who he is, or what he is, we do not know, and are not curious about his history. The fact that he appears asking for a place as a Radical in a Radical Congress is enough for us. We may say in passing that we learn he is one of that class of Southerners who were the most violent and bitter advocates of secession, and who suddenly became converts to the Federal faith when Federal bayonets prevailed, and the cause of rebellion was on the wane.

In the Reconstruction Committee, the other day, a motion was made to remove the disabilities of this Mr. Butler, and who suddenly became converts to the Federal faith when Federal bayonets prevailed, and the cause of rebellion was on the wane. So far, so good. Mr. Brooks, of New York, who is a member of the Committee, moved an amendment that John Young Brown be included in the resolution on the ground that the House had declared him ineligible because he had given aid and comfort to the rebellion, just as this fellow Butler had. He argued that if it was right to let in Butler, charged with complicity in the rebellion, it was right to admit Brown. The amendment was voted down by a strict party vote. Thad. Stevens perceived that they were caught in their own snare—that they were bitten by their own dog, and declared the Committee had acted hastily, and desired further time to look into the matter. What was sauce for the goose was not sauce for the gander. It was all right to suspend the test oath and let in a renegade rebel turned Radical, but extremely wrong to suffer a Kentucky Congressman, who had no part in the rebellion, who remained at home during the war, and against whom there was no evidence sufficient for exclusion, but who was charged with precisely the same offense, have the place to which he had been called by over six thousand votes. "Such" is Congress! "Such" is the fairness of the famous Reconstruction Committee, composed in part of the brains of the Republican party!

John Hecker, the last Radical candidate for Mayor in New York, has published a card in which he declares that he will hold no intercourse whatever with any man who will not uphold the President in the vindication of his constitutional rights against Congress; and in the event of his impeachment calls upon all men whose sentiments accord with his own, to unite as a vigilance committee in his support, "never to yield until our constitutional rights are secured."

Then and Now.—During the war it was disloyal to say anything against the President; now, it is treasonable to say anything for him.

The New Constitution in Arkansas.

The Convention at Little Rock, composed of niggers and renegade whites, have completed their august labors. They have been in protracted labor and the ridiculous brat is now on its legs. After much storied wrangling their deliberations have assumed shape and the Constitution is to be submitted to the people on 13th March next. Among the most remarkable features of this instrument are the following: It authorizes the levy of a poll tax of one dollar for school purposes, compels three months attendance at the schools annually without distinction of color or sex; it enfranchises negroes and females and allows them to sit on juries; disfranchises all who vote against the Constitution; it requires all voters to swear at the polls, before allowed to vote, that they will accept the civil and political equality of all men before the laws, and not attempt to deprive any person of the right, on account of race, color or previous condition, to vote for or against the Constitution. This Constitution is a "specimen brick" of the others made by cornfield niggers and unprincipled adventurers, for the South. *Ex pite Heretum.* It embodies all the loathsome and contemptible heresies of fanatical Radicalism. And though it may be rejected by the negroes themselves, as in the case of Alabama, still its spirit and tone point where Radicals would lead the country. It contains the most advanced ideas of Radical progress. It is double-distilled Puritanism. It clothes the negro with full and complete political power. It opens the schools and nurseries of learning to the black as well as to the white children and mingles them together with dramatic effect. It places the negro on the jury and makes him the arbiter of the life, liberty and property of the white man. As if anxious to be lacking in none of the modern and refined political theories, it suffers women to vote and take their places in the jury-box. It pleases Sumner and Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the same time. Negro equality and woman's rights! Above all, it places the white race in Arkansas under the dominion of the lawless and brutal negro and turns the State into a thorough negro government. And so republican governments are formed! So the work of reconstruction goes bravely on! So approaches the "year of jubilee."—We do not wonder that sensible niggers should reject such doctrines, for their adoption can only end in the speedy extinction of their race.

Kentucky Legislature.

The 9th of March has been fixed by both Houses as the day of adjournment. Owing to the immense amount of local legislation, the adjournment will leave much important business almost wholly untouched. It seems to us that it would be better for the Legislature to work first on matters of general interest and postpone private acts and bills until the affairs of the State were disposed of. Among the late proceedings we notice that the bill to re-district the State into Sixteen Judicial Districts has been re-committed to the House Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to send for every candidate for Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney and report a bill that will suit every aspirant. This, we suppose, disposes of this matter for this session. We had hoped the bill would pass. The judicial labors of the State need equalization. The work of the Judges should be fairly apportioned. The people's interests demand it. The legal profession all over the State are suffering because under the present system, the Judges can not get through the heavy dockets of some counties.

We notice also, that steps are being taken to pay the family of Gov. Helm one year's salary, and doubt not the appropriation will be made. We learn that he left them in poor circumstances, and while tributes of wordly praise are due to his memory, his high character, his eminent party services and his zeal for the success of Democratic principles demand at the hands of the Legislature some substantial proof of the high regard in which he was held. The people will applaud the act of giving a few thousand dollars in such a noble cause. It is not a charity bestowed, but a debt due. Let it be discharged without a dissenting voice.

Does the Bureau go On?—By orders, which were not revoked, the Freedman's Bureau expired in Kentucky on the 15th of last month. We mourned it as dead. We rejoiced that it had been planted. But, from a circular issued by Gen. Burbank, it would seem that the thing had been raised from the tomb and galvanized into life. In fact it establishes the Bureau in its pristine splendor and beauty; a Bureau with all of its drawers in, an ebony top and a looking glass thrown in. Who has re-established this nuisance? By whose authority has this brat of Radical spawn set up its kingdom once again in Kentucky?

An immense anti-impeachment meeting was held in Philadelphia, on Saturday night, at which strong resolutions were passed against the usurpations of Congress, and its attempts to destroy the co-ordinate executive and judicial departments of the Government, unsparingly denounced as tending to anarchy and despotism.

The Radical party of this State met in Convention on Thursday last and nominated R. Farvin Baker for Governor.

22nd February.

Very little attention is paid to anniversary days in these degenerate times. And why should loyalty pause in its headlong course to give a passing observance even to the birthday of Washington? There is very little in his character or history to suit the Radical taste. It is said he never told a lie in his life. He was born in what was once Virginia, now known as Kingdom No. 1. He was the son of a slaveholder and was a large slaveholder himself. It is a sad truth that the Father of his country owned niggers and treated them as his property. In all his sympathies, habits, tastes, he was a Southern man. He was a rebel. He fought against the "best government the world ever saw." He commanded the rebel armies for seven years. He believed in the right of governments to judge the extent of their own grievances and to fight when they were oppressed. He was a friend of Democratic institutions. He loved liberty and republicanism. He carried on the war of independence according to the usages of civilized nations. He did not hang men for their sympathies nor steal their negroes and cotton. He was conservative in his administration. It is no wonder then he has ceased to be cherished as the first man of the age in which he lived. The "powers that be" have pulled down his statue from its niche in the American Pantheon and set up John Brown and A. Lincoln. Mt. Vernon has yielded to Harper's Ferry and Springfield. The spirit of Washington rules no more in public councils. His life and character seem to have passed from the memories of men.

A Word About the Presidency.

According to our best judgment, says the National Intelligencer, all commitments at this time for Presidential candidates are calculated to prove an embarrassment to the nominating convention, which should assemble free from restraint of any kind, and be in a condition to take up the candidate who is most likely to challenge the confidence of all the country, and to command a support that will ensure success. For ourselves we have not expressed opinion; and if we had, it surely should not be urged when other duties claim so earnestly the first consideration. Let us not, in the faith of a certain triumph, forget the instruction of the Presidential contest of 1864, when a deservedly popular and cherished soldier was defeated by Mr. Lincoln. True policy recommends not only the utmost prudence in the choice of a candidate, but a proper reserve in bringing him forward until the opportune moment. Who can say what circumstances may arise between this time and the meeting of the Radical convention in May next, or how those events may affect the nomination of our candidate. It may be wise or necessary to take up a man for candidate according to the development of facts and the position of parties. For this reason, we beg our friends everywhere to desist from adding personal complications to the canvass, and to hold themselves in reserve, prepared to do whatever may be considered best for the public good and the redemption of the country from tyranny and misrule. Let us all agree to go into the nominating convention, as our forefathers did into the great deliberation for framing the Constitution, ready and willing to put away personal bias, to relinquish prejudice, and to unite in a glorious effort to make "a more perfect Union." The duties of that convention will be little less solemn than those of the illustrious body which met together eighty years ago. And when the delegates shall have calmly and seriously compared opinions, and in the discharge of their great responsibility, shall present a candidate, we will all be not only prepared to concede to him our cheerful suffrages, but be committed to toil for him with zeal and fidelity until the last hour of the canvass, when the notes of victory will be heard swelling in joyful chorons from all parts of a redeemed and regenerated country.

Young and McKee.—The House Committee on Elections have decided to report in favor of the rejection of John D. Young, on the score of disloyalty. They will also report that McKee did not receive a majority of the votes cast, and is not entitled to the seat. They will advise that the seat be declared vacant, and that the Governor of Kentucky be notified of the action of the House. It is reported that Gov. Stevenson will not order an election to fill the vacancies in the 2d and 9th districts in this State.

The Democratic party truly repudiates all ideas of reform. It never cuts down a salary, never lowers the taxes, never abolishes an office.—*Lex. Statesman.* The Democratic party doesn't "repudiate all ideas of reform." It is intent upon a greater reform than ever you heard of. The radicals never cut down a salary unless it be the salary of a Democrat. Instead of lowering the taxes, they, by their wretched Bureau, their armies in the South for the enforcement of black domination, and other useless and mischievous policies, make taxation unendurable; they never propose to abolish an office unless they desire, as in the case of Hancock and Rousseau, to get rid of officers obnoxious to them, but, on the contrary, as in the cases of the Straps and the Bureau, to create and maintain functionaries whose whole business is to oppress and enslave the white race.—*Lou. Journal.*

Attend the closing out sale of winter goods at Frank Gump & Co.'s.

For the Kentucky Sentinel.

"Radicals of Kentucky on the Strike."

For a long time the Radical party in Kentucky did not claim to be in full fellowship with their revolutionary brethren of the North. Under the hypocritical guise of being for the "Union," and "the best government the world ever saw," they claimed to be compelled to cast their influence with the Radical party; but in no wise did they ever until now have the bold effrontery and unblinking impudence to endorse the unconstitutional acts of Congress? Did he not say, that his party was not for negro equality and negro suffrage? Most assuredly he did! But now, in the face of all this, the Radical party of Kentucky in their convention at Frankfort in February, in the very first resolution passed by that body, came boldly out and declare "that we are part and parcel of the great Republican party." Oh, you consistent Rads, your stomachs were too weak to swallow down the nauseating pills manufactured by the Radical Rump, one year ago; you did not have the impudence and grit to stand up before white men then, and own to and endorse the true doctrines of your party; but now you sneak up and swallow the whole hog—negro equality and all, without even making a wry face. We are glad at last to see you come out under your true colors, and place yourselves in full affiliation with the unscrupulous demagogues who lead the revolutionary faction of the North; for being so lost to all sense of decency and national honor, as to identify yourselves with that party and wear its name; we admire the courage and manhood which even at this late date, prompts you to own it, I will not say defend it, for no man with as much brains as a mud-turtle, or with as sensible views above those of a lunatic, would even pretend to vindicate the course of the "Rump Hell" at Washington.

But go in, ye progressive Rads of Kentucky. It was a long time before you dared to claim that you were converts to all the impious doctrines of Radicalism, but now having fulfilled the days of your probation, you will be taken in as full members into the great Radical synagogue, and be allowed to eat of the crumbs which fall from the tables of your Northern brethren. But having remained out so long, you must not expect to have front seats assigned you in the great Radical church.

Call for the National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

George H. Paul, D. O. Finch, I. S. Eaton, Thomas Haynes, William McMillan, William Aiken, Absalom H. Chappell, Geo. A. Houston, Jos. A. Rozier, A. B. Greenwood, John W. Leftwich, Thos. Sweeney, John Patrick, Wilbur P. Storey, Jas. W. McCerle, W. L. Bancroft, W. L. Sharkey, Lewis V. Bogy, John Hancock, John H. McKinny.

August Belmont, Chairman. Frederic O. Prince, Secretary. Washington, Feb. 22, 1868.

The Latest Phase of Reconstruction.

The following is the text of the amendatory reconstruction bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress last week, and was sent to the President for his signature:

"An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration.

Sec. 1. That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March 23, 1867, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote, when he has resided therein for the ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the act to which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States,

and for all elective officers provided for by said constitution, and at the same election the officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for Members of Congress.

Among our new exchanges we have inadvertently neglected to notice the Kentucky Sentinel, published at Mt. Sterling, Ky. It is a neatly printed and one of the most ably edited papers in the State. It is one of the few exchanges that we file. We wish for Mr. Hanly, the editor, an abundant harvest of greenbacks and glory.—*Versailles Kentuckian.*

New Advertisements.

SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP.

The undersigned takes pleasure in saying to his old friends, customers and the public generally, that he is still located at the old stand, two doors south of the National Hotel with a full supply of Single and Double Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Break Harness, Breeding & Cart Harness, Ladies and Misses Side Saddles, Gents' Plain, Killgore, Morgan, Pad and Jokey Saddles, Boys' Saddles, of all kinds, Blind Brides, Riding Brides, Harness Trilles, Martingales, Girths, Buggy and Riding Whips, Cow Hides, Bridle Bits, Bick Bands, Horse and Mule Collars, and, in short, a

FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS

Usually kept in his line. Special attention called to kind and quality of work, rivaling the strongest competition in quality. Anything in his line

Manufactured to Special Order

On Short Notice. Call and examine my goods, and satisfaction guaranteed. Feeling thankful to the public for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same. No trouble to price and show goods.

Respectfully, H. C. THOMPSON.

RE-OPENING!

The undersigned having refitted his PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, and adopted all the late improvements in the art, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Mount Sterling and vicinity that he has associated with him in business Mr. A. O. GREGORY, a thorough and experienced Photographic Artist, who has been engaged many years in the leading galleries of New York city and Cincinnati.

Pictures in all the styles known to the art will be made, and entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Cartes de Visite, Photographs, Vignettes, Melanotypes, Ambrotypes, and the

PEARL, or PORCELAIN PICTURE, Which in softness of tone, beauty of finish, and durability, has never been equaled. Persons having pictures of deceased friends or relatives can have them

Copied and Enlarged to any Size, And if desired colored in oil or water colors. Business will be conducted hereafter under the style of Wilson & Gregory.

WM. L. WILSON.

CHEAP STOCK FEED FOR SALE.

HAVING constantly on hand more still than we can profitably make use of, we have concluded to dispose of a portion of it to persons having stock of any kind to feed.—Citizens of Mt. Sterling who have hogs, cows or horses at home, or farmers in the neighborhood, having stock will find by trial that such feed is the cheapest and most profitable feed now in use or in market. For the purpose of bringing it into notice, we are prepared to offer it at the unprecedented low price of

25 Cents per Barrel.

At the distillery, C. S., or payable at the end of the month by regular customers. We think that on giving it a fair trial our neighbors will agree with us on its value and superiority. One of our number will always be on hand to attend to customers.

BOWARD, BARNES & CO.

Montgomery Distillery, March 6th.

Land for Sale.

I HAVE for sale privately, about 20 ACRES OF LAND, lying on Grassy Lick creek, east of the pike, with a house on the same. If not sold soon, it will be for rent.

March 6-3w7 WM. STOFER.

T. H. RIGGEN,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

MT. STERLING, KY.

Office over Maupin's Shoe Store, Main Street.

March 6.

Auctioneer.

J. WAYNE ANDERSON would respectfully announce to the people of Montgomery and the adjoining counties that he is prepared to attend all sales where the services of an auctioneer are needed. His charges are reasonable, and he refers to those for whom he has made sales as to qualifications, &c. Orders left at the Sentinel Office, or with Capt. J. M. Anderson, at John W. Clay & Son's, will be promptly attended to.

[March 6.]

PRIVATE SALE.

I WILL sell privately 150 ACRES OF LAND off the east end of my farm, at a reasonable price and on reasonable terms.

Feb. 27-2w. JAMES H. GROVES.

LOST!

ON Saturday, the 15th day of February, somewhere in the town of Mt. Sterling, a LOT OF NOTES payable to the undersigned. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to me, or to this office.

Feb. 27 GEO. HAZELRIGG.

A CARD.

DR. JAMES THORNTON would respectfully inform the citizens of Mt. Sterling that he is still in town, and that he is determined to remain indefinitely. He especially solicits town practice, but would go a few miles in the country if requested.

Office and residence Main street, opposite the Presbyterian church, feb20-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE

55 Acres of Desirable Land Within one mile of Mt. Sterling, I desire to sell Apply to H. C. HOWARD.

NEW FIRM!



THE undersigned having purchased the DRUG ESTABLISHMENT of Messrs. Seaton & Blatterman, have this day formed a co-partnership under the style of

SEATON & BLATTERMAN,

and will continue the

DRUG BUSINESS

In all its various branches, at the old stand

Corner Second & Court Streets,

Where they will be pleased to receive the customers of the house and the trade generally. Possessing

Unsurpassed Facilities,

Long experience in the business, and personal knowledge of the

Requirements of the Trade!

They feel assured of being able to give

THOROUGH SATISFACTION.

To all who may favor them with their orders. We keep on hand a large supply of the best brands of

Coal Oil,

Which we offer at

CINCINNATI PRICES,

With addition of Freight.

We are also in receipt of a full supply of

LANDRETH'S

Garden Seeds,

Which we offer to the trade in papers at

Landreth's Prices!

All orders attended to with the utmost

promptness.

JOHN A. SEATON.

GEO. W. BLATTERMAN.

Maysville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1868.

HARDWARE!

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

Wholesale House

MAYSVILLE, KY.

All Goods bought direct from Manufacturers for cash. OUR EXPENSES being so light enables us to sell goods lower than any

Jobbing House West.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

Jan. 23

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my farm lying 21 miles from Mt. Sterling, on the North Middle town pike, one-half mile from the Maysville pike. It is a desirable farm of 100 ACRES, or thereabouts, and is not surpassed by any for fertility and convenience. It lies between the Maysville and Mt. Sterling, and the Mt. Sterling and Paris pikes, so that it cannot be cut off from a passway. Any one wishing to purchase a farm of this size, will do well to call and see it. Improvements tolerably good. Terms reasonable.

I. M. JOHNSON.

Feb. 13-4w.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the west, the undersigned offers for sale his farm, situated in Montgomery county, lying immediately on the pike leading from Mount Sterling to North Middle town, 8 miles from the former and 4 from the latter place, and known as the Horace Benton place. The farm contains

130 Acres

of First-Rate Land, with good improvements, a good orchard, and a splendid never-failing Spring in a few steps of the house. Persons wishing to buy are invited to see and examine the premises. I am very desirous of selling, and will sell at a bargain.

THE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Local items are "mighty sea'ce."

Reduction of prices in heavy wearing apparel at Frank Gump & Co.'s.

Sannels & Jordan are still closing out their stock of winter goods at low down prices.

A bill has passed the Lower House of the Legislature fixing the salaries of Judges of the Circuit Court at \$2,300.

Wm. Stoffer advertises for sale about 20 acres of land. See advertisement for particulars.

DIED FROM CANCER.—Richard Eals, an old gentleman, who has been suffering from cancer for the last twelve years, died at Sharpsburg a few days ago.

Advertisements, communications, &c., to insure insertion, must be handed in as early as Tuesday evening. This is positive.

WALL PAPER.—Hoffman & Co. have received a large stock of wall paper, of new and beautiful designs, which they will sell at a very small advance on New York cost.

The advertisement of J. Wayne Anderson, auctioneer, will be found in our columns to-day. Mr. A. is a good talker, and his prices for his services are very reasonable.

DENTISTRY.—The card of Dr. T. H. Rigen will be found in our columns this week. The Dr. is an experienced dentist, and guarantees satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

SERENADE.—We tender our thanks to our young friends of the Mt. Sterling Silver Cornet Band for the serenade of our office one evening last week, and are very sorry that we were not at home to enjoy it. Come again, gentlemen.

GARDEN SEED.—Harrah & Debarb have just received a large supply of Landreth's garden seeds, of different varieties, which are warranted fresh and genuine. They have also on hand a large stock of drugs and medicines, fresh and pure, and the largest stock of fancy goods and stationery ever in this market. Give them a call.

Hoffman & Co. have just received an invoice of Dodge & Barkley's celebrated Louisville Blues, which they warrant to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

SALES OF LAND IN BATH.—Richard Ratcliffe sold to Frank Bradshaw 140 acres of land on Bald Eagle creek, in Bath county, at \$85 00 per acre.

D. S. Lockridge sold to Richard Ratcliffe 232 1/2 acres of land, one mile from Sharpsburg, on the Mount Sterling and Maysville pike at \$90 per acre.

We have heretofore inadvertently failed to call attention to the advertisement of John Curley, the celebrated boot and shoe maker of our town. Mr. C. is now domiciled in his new shop on Broadway, where he is better prepared than ever to furnish his patrons with good boots and shoes of his own make. He is a good workman, and his prices are as low as the times will permit.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The large two-story brick house on Maysville street, at present occupied by the undersigned, is for sale. The house is large and commodious, very convenient, with a good garden, and is in a pleasant location. It will be sold on terms to suit the purchaser.

We would take it as an especial favor if our friends in the country would send us the local news from their different localities. This is the only way to give interest to a country newspaper. If our friends will but do this, we will promise them a local newspaper second to none in Kentucky.

The old and reliable firm of Johnson and Thompson, keep pace with the times in style, quality and price of goods usually kept in their line. Call and see their goods before purchasing. They are receiving weekly new goods direct from the East. Call and examine for yourselves, no trouble to show goods.

Circuit Court.—It is now definitely settled that Circuit Court will commence on the third Monday of this month. It is earnestly urged upon litigants and witnesses, summoned heretofore, to be present at the March term on the same days of the Court for which they were summoned for the February term.

New Music.—We acknowledge the receipt of the following new pieces from Messrs. Root & Cady, publishers, 67 Washington st., Chicago:

"Little Barefoot"—Song and chorus: Words and music by Frank Howard. Price 30cts.

"Airs from Undine"—by Franz Schlotter. Price 60cts.

"God Hath a Voice"—Words by Eliza Cook: Composed by H. T. Merrill.

"Be a Man"—A beautiful song and chorus, by H. T. Merrill.

Any of the above pieces will be sent post-paid by the publishers, upon receipt of the printed price.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Howard, Barnes & Co., in another column. We are informed that in our neighboring town of Flemingsburg, the delivery of still slops to citizens of the town has grown to be quite an extensive business. We are gratified that a cheap and valuable article of stock feed is now obtainable by our town citizens, and we trust that some of our town hogs may now be gathered in folds and not be suffered any longer to arouse the sympathies of the kind-hearted stranger by their forlorn and orphan-like appearance on the public streets.

Our courteous and obliging friend, Billy, holds the keys to the tubs and is always ready to wait upon visitors or customers.

ANOTHER EDITOR GONE.—"One more unfortunate, Elisha infortunate."

Has leaped from the safe rock of bachelorhood into the boiling, seething waves of matrimony. As it was his own deliberate act, we have no tears to shed over his sad end. Our young friend L. A. Welch, editor of the Flemingsburg Democrat, was the unhappy man, and Miss Annie Parry, of Mayslick, Mason county, was the Lurline that lured him to his fall. We suppose, in due course of time, we may look out for little editions of the Democrat in small caps.

Governor Stevenson, it is said, will decline to issue his writ for a new election in the Second Kentucky Congressional District, on the ground that Hon. John Young Brown, although excluded from his seat by the partisan majority, is nevertheless the legal representative, having been duly elected, and being possessed of all the legal qualifications, and that neither Congress nor the State Executive, under such circumstances, can create a vacancy. The District will consequently go unrepresented until the next regular election.

SALES.—J. Wayne Anderson, auctioneer, reports the following prices at W. H. H. Wright's sale on Saturday last: 1 3-year old horse \$114 00; 1 work horse \$80 50; 1 yoke mountain cattle \$120 00; 1 do. \$121 00; 1 milk cow \$62 00; 1 do. \$40 00; 1 do. \$37 00; sheep \$4 20 per head; hogs \$7 50 per hundred. Farming utensils sold well.

L. D. Wilson, auctioneer, reports very good prices at Wm. Ragan's sale. One yoke of oxen sold for \$301 05.

B. Y. C. A. F. G. & C.—Whilst digging a cistern on Main street, one of the workmen struck a rock with the above inscription, which he handed to one of our citizens, who deciphered it in the following manner: "Buy your clothing at Frank Gump & Co.'s."

The advertisement of H. C. Thompson will be found under the head of new advertisements in our issue to-day. Henry, by his upright course and fair dealing, has gained the esteem and respect of our country people. He is a number one workman and uses none but the best material. He has now on hand a large stock of saddles and harness, including all kinds of farm harness, and is prepared to make anything in his line to order on short notice.

We will fit out any man, youth or boy from head to foot for less money than any other house. Frank Gump & Co.

The sixth regular meeting of the "Montgomery Literary Club" will be held at the Seminary, at 6 1/2 P. M., Tuesday, 10th inst.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.—Select reading, John J. Cornelison; Original Essay, Albin White; Lecture, Dr. B. P. Drake. Debate—Question—"Is it ever justifiable to marry for money?" Affirmative, Wm. H. Holt, A. T. Wood, Jas. Thornley. Negative, L. T. Chiles, J. Davis Reid, J. M. Bent.

All are invited to attend. The Cornet band will be present and take part in the exercises.

THOS. METCALFE, Pres.

John J. Cornelison, Sec't.

The Impeachment Scheme.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald don't think that the impeachment scheme will be successfully carried out. He believes that there are honest Radicals in the Senate who will give independent votes. We quote:

"Enough now is positively known to prove that the impeachment of Andrew Johnson will not pass the Senate. The following Republican Senators will positively vote with the Democrats on the question: Trumbull, Fessenden, Anthony, Sprague, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wiley, Sherman. Total, 8. Several more Republican Senators will probably vote with the Democrats against the project. The impeachment of Andrew Johnson will be defeated in the Senate for three reasons:—First: men of such clear, strong, judicial minds as Trumbull, Fessenden, Sherman and Anthony see that there is really no charge on which to base a conviction; it is a mere difference of opinion between the President and Congress upon a point to be adjudicated by the Supreme Court. Second: Jealousy of Ben Wade, and doubts as to his competency to run the machine to the satisfaction of the party and the country. Johnson's blunders will make capital for the Republican party, but the blunders of Wade might destroy it. Third: General fears that the measure will be unpopular with the people."

RADICAL CONVENTION.—The Radical Convention held in Frankfort, on Thursday, made Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, of Maysville, one of their electors for the State at large. This was done in defiance of a telegraphic dispatch from him peremptorily declining to permit the use of his name in that capacity.—Maysville Eagle.

MARRIAGES.

HAGGARD—VIVION.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, February 27th by Rev. Wm. Rupard, Mr. Wm. H. Haggard, of Mt. Sterling, to Miss Ann O. Vivion, of Clark.

DEATHS.

TREADWAY.—Of consumption, on the 28th ult., Susan Treadway, daughter of Stephen and Martha Ann Treadway, in the 23d year of her age.

Her illness was long and painful. Consumption, that fell disease, slowly, but surely stopped the fountains of her life. The faith that had so long sustained her grew brighter as she neared the portals of a bright world, of which we are told—"neither shall there be any more pain." And there we trust a new harp has been tuned, and a trembling hand is sweeping its chords in praises to Him who is the light of that Celestial city.

[Clark County Democrat please copy.]

Mount Sterling Markets.

Carefully Corrected every week by C. J. Glover, Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

Coffee—Prime to Choice Rio	36@38c
" " " "	37@40c
Old Gov't Java	30@33c
Sugar—New Orleans	15@17 1/2
" Cuba and Porto Rico	14@16
" Soft White Refined	17@18
Hard " "	19@20
Syrups	\$1@2 1/2
Molasses	\$1 00
Mackerel—per bbl.	\$16@20
" " bbl.	\$10@12
" Kits	\$2 75@3 25
Salt	60c
Rice	12 1/2@15
Onion seed	\$26@30
Timothy "	\$3 25@3 50
Flax "	\$1 50
Feathers	60
Ginseng	70
Wheat—choice white	\$2 25
" red	\$2 00
Flour—choice Family per bbl.	\$15 50@16 00
" superfine	14 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Appellate Judge.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Benjamin J. Peters as a candidate for election to the office of Appellate Judge from the First Appellate District of Kentucky, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce Thomas Turner, of Montgomery, as a candidate for the Appellate Judgeship of this District, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

For Circuit Court Judge.

We are authorized to announce Hon. N. P. Kemp as a candidate for Circuit Judge, at the ensuing August election, in this (11th) Judicial District.

We are authorized to announce John M. Elliott, of Bath, as a candidate for Circuit Court Judge of the 11th Judicial District, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce Major O. S. Tenney, of Montgomery, as a candidate for Circuit Court Judge of the 11th Judicial District at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

For Commonwealth's Attorney.

We are authorized to announce John E. Cooper, of Morgan, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the 11th Judicial District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce John W. Kendall, of Morgan, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney of the 11th Judicial District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce Judge Thomas Metcalfe as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this Judicial District subject to a Democratic Convention, if called.

We are authorized to announce J. F. Hood as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this Judicial District, subject to a Democratic Convention.

For Circuit Court Clerk.

We are requested to say that Mr. Crawford would like to receive the nomination for re-election as Clerk of the Montgomery Circuit Court at the primary election agreed to be held on the 4th of April next.

We are authorized to announce John R. P. Tucker as a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk of Montgomery county at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention should one be called.

We are authorized to announce James W. Mitchell as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce J. D. Yocum as a candidate for Clerk of the Montgomery Circuit Court at the ensuing August election subject to the decision of a Primary Election or a Democratic Convention.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Wm. B. Tivox as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Montgomery county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce James H. Roberts as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Montgomery county, at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention should one be called.

We are authorized to announce James H. Trimble as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing August election, subject to a primary election or a Democratic convention.

We, the undersigned, candidates for Circuit Court Clerk of Montgomery county, do hereby agree as follows:

1st. We agree to have a primary election held in the county on the 4th day of April next.

2d. We agree that any qualified voter in the county shall be permitted to vote at said primary election, who will obligate himself at the polls to support the nominee of said election at the August election, 1868.

3d. We agree that the Justices of the Peace in each precinct shall act as Judges—shall appoint a clerk and sheriff—and have the election controlled as any regular election is required to be by law held and controlled, and that the candidate who shall receive the nomination shall pay the expenses incurred, and to be paid to the Judges, Clerk and Sheriff.

4th. We agree that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes at said primary election shall be declared and recognized as the nominee of the Democratic party for Clerk, and that the unsuccessful candidates withdraw from the race, and each use his exertions for the success of the one receiving the nomination of said primary election.

Witness our hands this 20th day of January, 1868.

R. G. JAVUARY & CO.,

At the well known house of A. M. January of 50 years standing,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Liquor Dealers,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN Wool, Feathers, Bacon AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10, Second Street, (Corner Sutton) MAYSVILLE, KY.

WOULD especially call the attention of shippers to our facilities for attending to the Commission and Forwarding Business. Our Warehouses are

Large, Commodious & Fire-Proof.

Charges Reasonable, and a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent in favor of our city. Our stock of

Groceries and Liquors

Of every description is complete, and can always

Duplicate Cincinnati Bills

For CASH, or thirty days to punctual customers. Agents for the Kanawha Salt company. Save money and buy salt in Maysville.

Jan. 23-67.

A. T. WOOD. J. P. NELSON.

NEW

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE FIRM.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership under the name and style of

Wood & Nelson,

Would respectfully inform the public that they have made arrangements to increase their stock by the addition of

New & Elegant Buggies,

HARNESS, and HORSES for the spring trade, which they will hire at reasonable rates. Horses taken to board by the day, week or month, and carefully attended to by experienced groomers. Travelers arriving at any hour of the day or night can have their stock promptly taken care of. Mr. A. T. Wood takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and customers for their past favors, and trusts that they will extend their kindness to the new firm.

A. T. WOOD. J. P. NELSON.

Mt. Sterling, Feb. 20, 1868-ly.

THE BOURBON MILLS.

SITUATED within a few hundred yards of the Paris and Mt. Sterling pike, about 6 1/2 miles from Paris, have been completed, and are now in good running order. The Mill House and Machinery are entirely new. We have procured competent millers, and having availed ourselves of all the

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

And conveniences, we are enabled to accommodate our friends without detention. We keep always on hand a first-rate article of

Flour and Meal for Sale.

By diligence and application, we hope to share a goodly portion of public patronage.

YOODFORD, SPEARS & CLAY. P. S.—Having a distillery in connection, the public will find a market for Wheat, Corn, Rice, and Barley.

Feb. 27-67.

NEW HOTEL.

THE BARCROFT HOUSE,

Market Street, Maysville.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his former patrons and the public generally that he has just completed and furnished a handsome Hotel, on the west side of Market street, near the center of the block, which is now open and ready for guests. The house itself and every article in it is entirely new, and all arrangements have been made with a view to perfect comfort and convenience. The table will be kept up in style unsurpassed by any house in the western country, and the proprietor has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to the traveling community. The dining room and halls are heated by a hot air furnace, and the temperature of the whole house is always kept healthy and comfortable.

No pains will be spared to make all guests feel at home and comfortable.

GEORGE BARCROFT.

Jan. 23-2m.

Bourbon Farm for Sale!

HAVING concluded to quit farming, I offer for sale my Luck, lying three-fourths of a mile from North Middletown, on the pike leading to the Levee. Said tract contains

243 ACRES!

Is well timbered, and is watered by never-failing springs. The buildings are entirely new: a Cottage House with 8 rooms, 7 halls, double porches, back porch, pantry cellar, &c. The out-buildings are No. 1. This is thought to be one of the prettiest places in the country. Use the advantage of one of the best schools the State affords, is in one mile of two good mills and is, in fact, a desirable situation. Any one wishing to purchase will do well to call immediately.

Feb. 27-3w.

THOMAS F. ROGERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I AM also prepared to manufacture to order in the latest and most fashionable style, Ladies'

Silk, Satin and Lacing Gaiters.

Leather and findings constantly on hand. Respectfully,

THOMAS F. ROGERS.

Mt. Sterling, Feb. 27-67.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE

Campaign of Forrest and his Cavalry!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

THIS HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE

most brilliant exploits and daring adventures of the war, among its many valuable contributions to historical truth, clears up, on unquestionable authority, all misrepresentations in regard to the taking of Fort Pillow by Gen. Forrest. Address, J. P. MILLER & CO., Cincinnati.

Jan. 30-2m

Plows! Plows! Plows!!!

THE undersigned would inform the farmers that he keeps always a lot of the

BEST STEEL DIAMOND PLOWS, which is the best now for all purposes that is made. Also the Patent Double Shovel Plow, which he can sell lower than any other man. All plows warranted.



HARRAH & DEBARB,

DRUGGISTS

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

RESPECTFULLY offer to their friends and the public generally their stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

Warranted pure;

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

WINDOW GLASS!

LAMPS AND LAMP CHIMNEYS

Looking Glasses,

French, Apple, Peach & Catawba Brandy Wines, and Old Bourbon Whiskey.

Warranted strictly pure for medicinal purposes

Teas, Fine Virginia Tobacco,

Best Imported and Domestic Cigars, Soaps, Lotions, Perfumery and Flavoring Extracts,

A. T. WOOD. J. P. NELSON.

Mt. Sterling, Feb. 20, 1868-ly.

NOTIONS!

(A very large stock.)

Paint, Whitewash & Bl'king Brushes

A complete stock of

STATIONERY,

School and Blank Books,

A good stock of

POCKET CUTLERY.

GARDEN SEED,

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Physicians Prescriptions,

accurately and carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Jan. 9. HARRAH & DEBARB.

67th SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE

JANUARY 1, 1868.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE CO.

OF

HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS (at Market Value):

The Josh Billings Papers.

THE ALLIGATOR.

The alligator is not a native of New England; he is too useless a critter to be born there.

He belongs down south, and resides in the same swamp that the copperhead ditz. He lives upon raw pigs, and don't hesitate to take them whole if there don't happen to be a smaller one handy.

He is also fond of a little nigger, once in a while, by way of a fresh.

They are amphibious, and several other kinds of cuss they plenty to menshun. What on earth they are good for, I don't seem to know, unless it is to watch for pigs.

Their hides can be tanned into leather but they are as hard as skin as a beach tree is; and the leather, when tanned, is just about as limber as a cooking stove. But one pair of boots, made out of alligator, will last as long as a man's name durs; the only way they wear them out is to leave them away.

Alligator meat is not luscious.

If you ask for it at the first-class hotels, they will always tell you "that they are just out." It tastes as I should think the beef of a mule would, who had bin worked forty years in a brick yard, and then been struck with lightning, to get rid of him.

When an alligator's mouth is wide open, his head is just about in the center of his body; but they have a vitew i kamewy near forgetting—they make a very still noise, although they hev more jaw than any other critter I kno uv.

These are sum of the heaviest facts I have been able to gather about the alligator.

The alligator seems to be a sekund edition of the krokodile, made out of what was left.

I think the krokodile usually lays eggs, when they want some more krokodiles, but I don't kno whether I think the alligator durs or don't; but if they do, and I ever find the nest, I shouldn't hesitate to hatch out the eggs myself—with a klub.

THE CROW.

Next to the monkey, the crow has the most deviltry tew spare. They are born very wild, but can be tamed as easy as the goat kan, but a tame crow is actually wuss than a sore thumb.

If there is anything about the house that they can't git into, it is because the thing ain't big enuff. I had rather watch a dis-trikt skool than one tame crow. Crows live on what they can steal, and they will steal anything that ain't tied down.

They are fond of meat vittles, and are the first to hold an inquest over a departed horse, or a still sheep. They are a fine bird to hunt, but a hard one to kill; they kan see you two miles first, and will smell a gun right through the side of a mountain.

They are not songsters, although they hav a good voice to cultivate but what they do sing they seem to have understood thoroughly; long prattiss has made them perfect.

The crow is a tuff bird, and kan stand the heat like a blacksmith, and the cold like a stun wall.

They build their nests among a tree, and lay twice, and both eggs would hatch out if they wuz laid in a snow bank. There ain't no such thing as stopping a young crow.

Crows are very lengthy, I believe they live always. I never kno one to die a natural death, and don't believe they kno how.

They are always thin in flesh, and are like an injun rubber shoe, poor inside and out.

They are not considered fine eating, altho' I hav read sunnwhere of bifled crows, but still I never heard of the same man hawking for some bifled crow 2 times.

This essa on the crow is copied from nature, and if it is true, I ain't to blame for it, natur made the crow, I didn't; if I had I would have made her more honest and not quite so tuff.

FORMATION OF CHARACTER.—If you ever watched an icicle as it formed, you would have noticed how it froze one drop at a time, until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clear, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are formed.—One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If every thought be pure and right, the soul will be bright and lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if there be many thoughts and feelings impure and wrong, the mind will be soiled, the character depraved and darkened, and there will be final deformity and wretchedness. How important, then, that we should be on our guard against every evil impulse and desire.

TO INCULCATE CONTENTMENT with our lot, the eminent John Newton left us this saying: If two angels came down from Heaven to execute a divine command, and one was appointed to conduct an empire, and the other to sweep a street in it, they would feel no inclination to change employments.

OUR HOMES are like instruments of music. The strings that give melody or discord are the members. If each is rightly attuned they will all vibrate in harmony; but a single discordant string jars through the instrument and destroys its sweetness.

THE OLDEST BUSINESS in the world—the nursery business.

Young Philadelphia.

Young Philadelphia can play billiards without madness; it can drink its wines at parties without feeling required to get hilariously drunk; it can patronize bar rooms without turning them into scenes of wild orgy; and it can go to the theatre in the evening without thinking it a duty, as a climax to its joys, to adjourn to a supper room afterward, and to get to bed at three o'clock in the morning, with the seeds of a thunderous headache sown in the jaded stomach. Young New York crams all his "recreation," as he cheerfully terms it, into the hours when the sun ceases to shine. Then he does his calling, then he does his getting drunk, then he does his carousing about among gaming houses, and in the small hours of the morning he takes peculiar delight in staggering along the lamp lit streets, roaring staves of bacchanalian song, and entertaining policemen with hiccupped inquiries as to the state of their health, and drunken advice on the subject of staying out late. Young Philadelphia does not disdain to amuse itself in the day time, and he may very often be seen in the afternoons, quietly attired, kid gloved and performed, ringing door bells, and making calls with an assiduity unknown to young New York, who very seldom finds leisure for that sort of pleasure until after dark. Weeks pass in the life of the gilded youth of Philadelphia in which he gets home at half past nine, and to bed long before midnight, after having devoted many hours of the day to the healthful pleasures he affects. Where, oh! where is the gilded youth of New York of whom the same may be said? He could not believe it possible, and would no doubt, refer you to the marines, if you were to tell him any body led "that flat sort of existence."

The same general truths apply with equal force to the other sex in Philadelphia. Girls trip along Chestnut street in a rosy loveliness which would put to shame the whitened Fifth Avenue lady. In high society, you seldom meet those hardened women of the world, uncertain of age, and uncertain of morals, who snap their fingers in Mrs. Grundy's face, and openly brave her comments; seldom even those maneuvering mammas, with daughters to marry off, who look upon a rich young man as a legitimate prey, and play their cards to win him with all the hardihood of gamblers. There are winners and there are winners in society; but the winning which is done through sweetness, beauty, purity and modesty, is a different thing from that which is done through wire-pulling and sharp practice.—*Northern Monthly for January.*

THE INSIDE TRACK says some good things in the following article, which may be of practical value to some of our readers:

An advertisement is not always valuable in proportion to the space it occupies. A short advertisement four times is better than a long one once. "Brag is a good dog, but Hold-fast is a better."

A prominent advertisement once or twice will be effective, if followed up by a steady card giving your business and address.

Don't take down your sign in dull times. People read newspapers all times of the year.

If business admits of it, several small advertisements, with your name repeated every time, will avail more than the same collected, with your name in only once.

Don't fear to have a small advertisement by the side of a larger and competing one. The large one can't eat it up.

Small advertisements, and plenty of them, is a good rule. We were all babies once, yet we made considerable noise.

Don't advertise unless you have something worth advertising.

The easiest way in the world to throw away money is to advertise injudiciously.

The easiest way in the world to accumulate a fortune is to advertise judiciously.

A double column once a year is not so good as a square fifty-two times a year. A furious shower does not soak in so well as a steady rain. The highest praise Artemus Ward had for George Washington was that he "never slept over."

TO YOUNG MEN.—Don't rely upon friends. Don't rely upon the good name of your ancestors. Thousands have spent the prime of life in vain hopes of aid from those whom they call friends—and thousands have starved because they had a rich father. Rely only upon the good name which is made by your own exertions, and know that the best friend you can have is an unconquerable determination, united with decision of character.

SOME ONE, looking at the rich man, said: "Poor man, he toiled day and night until he was forty to gain his wealth, and he has been watching it day and night ever since for his virtuais and clothes."

I would be clean for my own sake, though nobody were to see me, as I would be virtuous for my own sake though nobody were to know it, says a Hindoo philosopher.

DO WELL, but do not boast of it, for that will lessen the commendation you might otherwise have deserved.

GOD HEARS the heart, though without words; but he never hears words without the heart.

M. C. O'CONNELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCEER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Corner Court House Square and Maysville Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

GROCERIES!

His stock consists of the best choice Staple and Fancy

Tea, Coffee,

Choice Granulated, Pulverized, Refined, White and Yellow

SUGARS,

Pure Syrup, Choice

New Orleans Molasses,

Soda, Star and Summer Candles, Bar Soap

Fancy Soap; Starch, Cinnamon, Pepper,

Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Copperas,

Alum, Indigo, Camphor,

OYSTERS & SARDINES!

Peaches in Cans and Bottles, Pickles, Sauces,

Blacking, Blacking Brushes,

Brooms, Bed Cords, Rope,

Kanawha and Table Salt,

Mackerel, White Fish, Cider Vinegar,

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Tobacco and Cigars,

Rifle and Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse,

Gun Caps, Glass, Stone and

FANCY NOTIONS,

Fancy and Common Pipes, Fancy Candles, Clon,

and various other articles in his line,

which goods having been selected with care

and purchased for Cash, he will sell as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

With many thanks to the public of Montgomery and the surrounding counties for their liberal patronage in past years, he hopes by fair and honorable dealing, and promptness in execution of all orders, to merit a continuance of their favors.

M. C. O'CONNELL, Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 9, 1868.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY!

THE undersigned returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and would respectfully invite attention to the large stock of SADDLERY & HARNESS, now on hand, which he is offering very low.

Carriage & Buggy Harness,

From the plainest to the finest, always on hand and made to order. He is also manufacturer, the celebrated

MORGAN SADDLE

Which is taking the place of all saddles, to gether with Mexican Saddles of different styles. He has also a well assorted lot of

Horse Covers & Saddle Blankets,

From the finest to the coarsest,

Whips, Spurs, Collars & Bits.

Stirrups & Backbands

WAGON HARNESS, &c.

REPAIRING done with neatness and Dispatch. Hoping you will call and examine my stock, I remain, Very Respectfully,

THOMAS CLARKE, Main-St., Mt. Sterling, Ky.

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THE Second Term of first session begins February 3, 1868, and ends June 12, 1868.

Expenses for Twenty Weeks.

Boarding, with washing, fuel and lights \$100

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Music—Piano, Guitar and Melodeon, each 30

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Instruction in Vocal Music free of charge.

All bills for tuition payable in advance. No deduction made except in unavoidable absence, protracted at least one month.

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HAVING entered into copartnership in the Hardware business, would respectfully invite the attention of the people of Montgomery and surrounding counties to their large and superior stock now on hand and daily receiving. Our line of Hardware is complete, comprising in part of the following:

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HINGES, LOCKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, BOES, CROSS-CUTSAWS, AXES, &c., &c.

Which we warrant the best. Our stock of Stoves comprises every variety and quality.

BED-ROOM STOVES, COOKING STOVES, PARLOR STOVES, OFFICE STOVES, PUBLIC ROOM STOVES.

Of the most durable material. For the table we have

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In the way of cutlery our stock is large and handsome, embracing

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In fact, everything that Farmers, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers require, such as

LANES, SCREWS, CHISELS, HATCHETS, SQUARES, LEVELS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention is directed to our large and magnificent stock of

TINWARE,

Of all kinds—including fancy Tin Sets. We keep always on hand a large and varied assortment of

WOODEN WARE,

Selected with great care for this market. Give us a call and examine our stock, as we feel satisfied that we can please you.

Jan. 9. JOUETT & BEAN.

G. GALLER. C. NELSON. T. A. MATTHEW Late Mason Co. Late Mt. Sterling, Ky.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL

[Formerly Deamson House.]

Galleher, Nelson & Co., Proprietors.

Fifth Street, Near Main, CINCINNATI, O.

This House, having been thoroughly repaired, renovated and newly furnished, is now open. Jan. 10-16

JOB WORK

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

HOFFMAN & CO.'S COLUMN

HARDWARE!

At the Sign of the



Main St., Mt. Sterling.

HOFFMAN & CO.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Montgomery and the surrounding counties that they have now in store, and are constantly receiving at their old stand, sign of the "Big Lock," fresh invoices of goods in their line. Their stock consists exclusively of

First Class Goods!

Made of first-class material, and of the latest Standard Patterns. Persons buying of them may confidently rely upon getting the BEST, and at prices that will

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With those of any similar establishment in the State. They have on hand the following class of Goods:

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All Styles of Cooking, Heating, and Box Stoves; STOVES FOR THE PARLOR, STOVES FOR PUBLIC ROOMS, STOVES FOR FAMILY ROOMS, STOVES FOR BED ROOMS,

all of the most Stylish Patterns, most Durable Material, and most beautiful and artistic finish. Also,

FIRE-PLACE FURNITURE!

Including Shelves, Tongs, Pokers, Coal-Claws, &c. Fire-Bricks always on hand. Our stock of

CARPENTER'S TOOLS

comprises everything usually kept in a Hardware Store:

Hatchets, Planes, Braces, Rules, TAPE LINES, THUMB GAUGES, Brace Bits, Spirit Levels, Files,

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LOCKS,

Is the most complete ever offered in this market, consisting of all the best brands of

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PADLOCKS

Is large and fine, comprising several different brands, all of which we offer at very low prices.

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From the best English, German and American Factories. Our Stock of

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS,

Is large and complete, and cannot be surpassed for quality, fine finish and cheapness.

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Is especially complete, being supplied with everything in daily request among ladies and gentlemen, comprising in part of

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Of every description and the best brands; Wade & Butcher's, Wostenholme's and Joseph Rogers' RAZORS, of all sorts, sizes and prices, which we warrant. Also Razor Cases, Honors, Strops, Brushes, &c.

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We offer various patterns of

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Powder, Shot and Caps, CARTRIDGES of all kinds, from the largest to the smallest.

To Blacksmiths

We would say we keep constantly on hand a large supply of IRON of all the different sizes;

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Which we propose to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Our stock of

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In order to supply the trade, and this trade we respectfully solicit, as we keep on hand a larger stock than any house in this section. Our stock comprises all the latest styles of

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Of the most fashionable and beautiful designs, which they will dispose of at a very small advance on the New York cost.

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Jan. 9, 1868.

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